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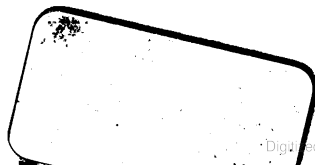


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A GLOSSARY
OF
MILITARY TERMS:

INTENDED AS A

**HANDBOOK FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS,
CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS, AND READERS OF
MILITARY HISTORY.**

LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.
1855.

231. C. 7



LONDON :
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New-street-Square.

NOTICE.

THE aim and scope of this little manual are fully apparent from its title.

The information has been drawn from the most approved works on military matters; and the compiler's acknowledgments are due to the following books: —

Lieutenant Yule's "Treatise on Fortification;" Major Griffith's "Artillerist's Manual;" Colonel Burns' "Military Dictionary;" Major Straith's "Treatise on Fortification."

J. S. B.

Winchester, April, 1855.

A

GLOSSARY OF MILITARY TERMS.

ABATTIS consist of trees hewn down, having their branches shortened, and sharpened at the ends, and so placed or fixed in the ground, with their branches outwards, as to check the advance of the enemy. They are generally placed on the escarp or counterscarp of a ditch, covered ways, and approaches.

ADJUTANT. A regimental officer (a Captain or Lieutenant) whose duties consist in assisting the Commandant in all matters relating to duty or discipline. Through him orders are received and issued, ammunition and stores distributed, guards stationed, &c. &c. The Adjutant is to a regiment what the Adjutant-General is to an army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL. One of the most important staff officers. His duties embrace the recruiting, clothing, and arming the troops, superintending their discipline, granting leave of absence, and discharging the men at the expiration of their period of service. The Adjutant-General (A. G.) is assisted by Deputy (D. A. G.), Assistant (A. A. G.), and Deputy Assistant Adjutants (D. A. A. G.)

ADVANCED GUARD. The detachment of troops which precedes the main body of an army or division.

B

AIDE-DE-CAMP. An officer attached to a general officer to carry orders, &c.

ALIGNEMENT. The position of a body of men in a straight line.

AMMUNITION. The material for charging guns and firearms. In addition to this signification, the word is also applied to many articles served out to the troops from the stores, such as *ammunition-boots, bread, &c.*

ANGLE (DEAD). An angle before which the ground is not seen, and, therefore, undefended from the parapet.

ANGLE (RE-ENTERING). The angle of a work is so called when its vertex is directed towards the body of the place.

ANGLE (SALIENT). The angle of a work is so called when its vertex is directed towards the country.

APPOINTMENTS. The accoutrements of an officer.

APPROACHES. A general term for the trenches and other works formed to cover the attack on a besieged place.

ARMISTICE. A temporary suspension of hostilities,—a truce by agreement of the parties at strife.

ARMS (A STAND OF). A complete set of arms.

ARSENAL. A public establishment in which naval and military supplies, army engines and equipments, &c., are manufactured and stored.

ARTICLES OF WAR. See **MUTINY ACT.**

ARTILLERY, in a general sense, embraces all kinds of warlike projectiles, as well as the engines which project them; but in the usual sense it is applied to—

1. Cannon or large ordnance and their equipment, including projectiles.
2. The science or art of constructing and using guns.
3. The men engaged in serving them.

These are of two classes, *horse* and *foot* artillery; the former divided into *troops*, the latter into *companies*.

The *Royal Horse Artillery* (R. H. A.) dates as a regiment

from the seven years' war, 1759. The guns (brass), are light, generally 6 and 9-pounders.

The *Royal Artillery* (R. A.) dates as a regiment from 1705

BANQUETTE (or **TREAD**). A raised way, or foot-bank, from 3 to 4 feet wide, running along the inside of a parapet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the crest, on which musketeers stand to fire over the *parapet* upon the enemy when in the ditch, or beyond it.

BARBETTE. An earthen terrace inside the parapet, raised to such a height as to admit of guns being fired over the crest of the parapet. Guns are said to be *en barbette* when they are elevated on this mound of earth or on a high carriage, so that they may be fired over the crest, and thus have a freer range than when confined to the angle of the embrasure. When guns are *en barbette*, the Artillerymen are necessarily much exposed to riflemen, but the consequent loss is compensated for by the free range and destructive effect of guns so placed.

BASE OF OPERATIONS. The line of country or fortresses occupied by troops, from which military operations advance, from which munitions of war are supplied, and to which retreat can be made in case of necessity. In the present campaign, Balaklava is the base of operations for the English army.

BASTION. A work composed of two faces and two flanks joined by a mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with bricks or stone-work, standing out from the angles of a fortified work to protect the wall. This work is susceptible of many modifications, the nature of which is evident from their respective names; such as full, empty, semi, cut, double bastions.

BÂTARDEAU. A coffer-dam. A strong wall of masonry 7 or 8 feet thick, built across a ditch, to sustain the pressure of the water, when one part is dry and the other wet. It contains a sluice-gate, is armed at the top with iron pikes, and rendered impassable by a tower with a conical top raised in the middle.

BÂTON. A small staff borne by a Field Marshal as an emblem of his rank.

BATTALION. A body of infantry, divided into ten companies. In most regiments of the line *battalion* and *regiment* are synonymous; but a regiment may consist of several battalions. The Guards, for instance, as well as some line regiments, are divided into battalions.

BAT-HORSE. A pack or baggage-horse.

BAT-MAN. One who attends to the bat-horses; but usually an officer's servant.

BATTERY. 1. The name given to any number of guns placed in position against an enemy, either under cover of a parapet or not.

2. Any work, temporary or permanent, constructed as a position for guns.

3. The unit of artillery command, generally consisting of 6 pieces.

—— (CAVALIER) is a battery the terre-plein of which is raised above the level of the ground or plane of site.

—— (ELEVATED) has its terre-plein on a level with the ground.

—— (HALF-SUNKEN) has its terre-plein under the level of the ground, and the parapet is formed with earth taken from a ditch in front, and a trench inside of it.

—— (SUNKEN). Its terre-plein is under the level of the ground, and the parapet is formed with earth taken from the trench inside.

—— DE REVERS OR MEURTRE (murderous), is that which plays upon the back of a work and of those who defend it.

—— A RICOCHET. See FIRE (*ricochet*).

—— EN ROUAGE is intended to dismount the artillery of the enemy by a plunging or ricochet fire.

—— (COUNTER). A battery constructed on the top of the glacis opposite the flank of a bastion, which it is to counter batter by a direct fire.

—— EN BARBETTE. See BARBETTE.

BATTERY (BLINDED). A battery is said to be blinded when a roof, shot and splinter proof, protects the men, independently of the breast-work and epaulements.

—— (MASKED). A battery screened from the sight of the enemy by any contrivance.

—— EN ÉCHARPE is when the shots merely touch one object obliquely, and are reflected upon another in its vicinity.

BATTERIES (CAMARADE or PAR CAMARADES) are batteries the guns of which fire at the same time and in the same direction upon the same point.

—— (CROSS). Several batteries separated from each other, but so situated that when their guns are fired, the shots meet at an angle on one given point.

—— DE PLEIN FOUET. (*Full sweep*). Their guns are fired with a full charge, and direct upon the battered object.

—— (DIRECT) give a direct fire. See FIRE (*Direct*).

—— (D'ENFILADE). See FIRE (*Enfilade*).

BAYONET. An angular piece of steel 15 or 17 inches in length, attached to the barrel of the musket: it is said to take its name from having been invented at Bayonne. It was introduced into the British army in the reign of Charles II.

BERM. A path or space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the ditch. It is used as a foot-bank in the construction of the parapet, and prevents the earth from falling into the ditch.

BIVOUAC. To spend the night without encamping.

BLOCKADE. To prevent egress or ingress from a town by posting troops round it, or by stationing ships to obstruct intercourse with a town or nation. The object of a blockade is to compel the inhabitants by hunger, &c. to surrender without a regular attack, or to cripple the trade of a country or town by debarring it from communication.

BODY OF THE PLACE. See ENCEINTE.

BOMB. A hollow iron shell filled with powder and fitted with a

fuze cut to a length adapted to the intended range. Bombs are projected from mortars or howitzers. They came into common use about 1634.

BOMBARD. To project bombs, shell, &c., into a town in order to destroy works, buildings, magazines, &c., either by land from gun, mortar, and howitzer batteries, or by sea from ships, gun-boats, bomb-vessels, or floating batteries. The most remarkable bombardments were those of *Gibraltar*, 1782; *Copenhagen*, 1807; *Algiers*, 1816.

BOMBARDS. Large pieces of artillery of the 15th and 16th century, used for projecting stone shot.

BOMBARDIER. A non-commissioned officer of artillery, trained especially to the service of mortars, howitzers, &c. His duty consists in loading shells and fixing fuzes. A certain number of bombardiers are attached to each company.

BONNETTE. A small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicating with the covered way.

BONNET À PRÊTRE, or PRIEST'S CAP, from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre. A field-work, having at the head three salient, and two re-entering angles.

BOOM. Some obstacle, generally a cable or number of spars or masts placed across a river or estuary, to prevent the approach or entry of hostile ships.

BOOT AND SADDLE. The trumpet call which precedes the *march* of cavalry.

BOUCH (To). To drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked.

BOYAU (plural **BOYAUX**), a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches.

BREACH. An opening in a rampart or escarp, formed either by the fire of artillery or by the explosion of mines, for the purpose of facilitating an assault.

Breaching batteries are usually formed on the crest of the

glacis, but it occasionally happens that they are constructed at a greater distance.

BREAK GROUND. To commence a siege by opening trenches.

BREAST-WORK. A mass of earth hastily thrown up for defence; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette.

BREVET. The commission which confers on an officer the next highest rank to the one he holds, but does not entitle him to the increased pay. Brevet rank, however, qualifies an officer for promotion on a vacancy, in preference to one who does not hold brevet rank.

BRIDGE (FLYING). Consists of one or more boats or barges, attached by a rope to a buoy moored in the middle of the river. The boat is so steered that the action of the current sweeps it from one bank to the other.

BRIGADE. Two or more battalions or regiments of infantry, united for combined service under one officer. A brigade of cavalry consists of two or more regiments. Artillery is also brigaded, a brigade consisting usually of 6 pieces. A brigade of sappers consists of 8 men.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. (The next highest rank to colonel). The officer in command of a brigade. He is assisted by a brigademajor, usually a Captain.

CADET. A youth appointed to the army, but not yet holding a commission.

CAISSON. An ammunition waggon or tumbril.

CALIBRE. The diameter of the bore of guns or other fire-arms.

CALTHROP. An iron instrument with four spikes (a crow's foot), placed in ditches or breaches as an obstacle to the advance of troops. The spikes are so arranged that when the calthrop is thrown on the ground, one of the spikes will necessarily stand upwards.

CAMP (INTRENCHED). See INTRENCHMENT.

CAMPAIGN. The operations of an army in the field for one season.

CANISTER or CASE-SHOT consists of balls packed in tin canisters,

with a wooden bottom, of a cylindrical form, and fitted to the calibre of the guns. The balls are of different weight, according to the size of gun. The most destructive range for canister is from 100 to 200 yards.

CANNON. A general name for any kind of artillery. See GUNS.

The first cannon, called *bombards*, were formed of bars of iron bound together with hoops. Edward III. used cannon (*crakys* of war), in 1327. The cannon balls were of stone. The culverin was of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch bore.

CANTEEN. 1. A beer-shop attached to the barracks.

2. The soldier's drinking vessel.

CANTONMENTS. The neighbouring towns or villages in which troops are quartered in detachments. The military stations in India are so called.

CAPITAL. An imaginary straight line supposed to be drawn in a work open at the gorge, between the point where the two demi-gorges meet and the vertex of the salient angle.

CAPONIERE. 1. A lodgment for soldiers in the dry ditch or the glacis. It is generally sunk 4 feet into the ground, lined with a parapet 2 feet high, and covered with a sort of roof, revetted with earth, fascines, &c.

2. A sort of way covered by a parapet, and palisaded, generally on both sides, at the bottom of the ditch opposite the curtain, establishing a communication with the outworks, and affording the troops a flanking fire to the ditch. Also a mere cut in the glacis, leading from the covered way to the works at the foot of the glacis.

CAPTAIN. See OFFICERS.

CARBINE. A short musket used by cavalry. So called from a kind of light horse in the 16th century, by whom it was used. The 6th Dragoon Guards are carabineers.

CARCASSE. A shell with three fuze-holes, and filled with a fiercely burning composition. It is used for setting fire to towns, buildings, shipping, &c. Carcasses burn from 8 to 10 minutes, the flame being almost inextinguishable.

CARRIAGES (GUN). *Garrison-carriages* are made of oak (the trucks or wheels of iron), sometimes wholly of iron if unexposed to enfilade. In *ship-carriages* the trunnions, brackets, and trucks are of elm. *Field-carriages* are of oak.

CARRONADE. A short iron gun, differing from the ordinary gun by having a chamber, and being fixed to the carriage by a loop beneath, instead of trunnions. The usual charge of powder is about one twelfth of the weight of the shot, the highest charge being one eighth. Carronades were first cast at the Carron foundry in 1779 for the navy—hence their name. They are sometimes used in casemates, though essentially navy ordnance.

CARRY (To). To obtain possession of a military position by force.

CASE (SPHERICAL). See SHRAPNELL.

CASEMATE. A covered flanking or vaulted battery, bomb-proof, frequently under the ramparts of a fortress, and sometimes used as barracks. The embrasures are cut through the revetment.

CASHIER. To dismiss an officer from the service—to cancel his commission.

CASTRAMETATION. The art of laying out the encampments of troops.

CAVALIER. An elevation of earth, situated within a work (such as on the terre-plein of a bastion), lined with a parapet intended to be manned with artillery. Its use is to command any elevated ground within range, and to prevent the curtains being blown in.

CAVALIER DE TRANCHÉE, or TRENCH CAVALIER. An elevation of gabions, fascines, and earth, constructed by the besieger about half way up the glacis, towards its salient angles, for the purpose of discovering and enfilading the covered way.

CAVALRY. The troops which serve on horseback.

In the British army they are as follow :—

Life Guards, 2 regiments.

Horse Guards, 1 ditto.

Dragoon Guards, 7 ditto.

Light Dragoons, 16 ditto; of these the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th,

and 15th, are Hussars, and the 9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th, are Lancers. A complete regiment of cavalry is divided into *four squadrons*, each of two troops, consisting of 80 men each, officered by a captain, lieutenant, and cornet. There is, at present, no 5th regiment of Light Dragoons.

CHAMADE. A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

CHAMBER (of a mine), the spot where the powder is placed; (of a gun or mortar), the *hollow* or *cavity*, which contains the powder.

CHARGES (GUN). The service charges of powder are: for *iron and brass guns*, about one-third the weight of the shot; brass howitzers, one-ninth; carronades, one-twelfth.

CHASSEURS. A kind of light troops (infantry and cavalry) in the French service.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE consist of a piece of timber from 9 to 12 feet long and about 6 inches in diameter, into which stakes of tough wood, about 6 feet long, pointed or shod with iron, are inserted crossways about 6 or 8 inches apart, so as to present four or more points, radiating outwards. Their use is to stop up a breach, defend a passage, or check the advance of cavalry. At the siege of Badajos chevaux-de-frise were formed by fixing sword blades in beams of wood, which proved most deadly to the assailants. Chevaux-de-frise have been made wholly of iron, so as to admit of being taken to pieces and packed.

CHICANE. "To dispute every foot of ground, by taking advantage of natural inequalities, &c."

CIRCUMVALLATION. Lines formed by a besieging army to render the investment secure. See COUNTERVALLATION.

CITADEL. A fortress within or adjoining a town, and so situated that, though commanding the latter, the fall of the place may not necessarily involve that of the citadel. It should serve as a retreat or rallying place for the garrison.

COEHORN. A small kind of mortar, introduced by Coehorn, the

famous Dutch engineer; the calibre of the British Coehorns is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

COLUMN. A body or formation of troops, consisting of one battalion or more, drawn up with the several divisions behind one another so as to present a narrow front. It is said to be *close* or *open column* according to the breadths of the intervals between the companies or battalions of which it is composed.

COMMAND. The difference of level between one work and another. If this difference is only sufficient to allow of seeing from the higher over the lower work, it is a command of sight. If it allows of firing safely from the one above the other, it is a command of fire.

COMMISSARIAT. The department charged with supplying the army with provisions, tents, transports, &c. The Commissary-General is assisted by Deputy-Commissaries-General, Assistant-Commissaries-General, and Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General. Uniform, *blue*; facings, *black velvet*.

COMMISSION. (See OFFICERS, COMMISSIONED.) The document which authorizes or entitles an officer to perform duty for the service of the State.

In the *Navy*, the regiments of *Artillery*, and in the *Corps* of *Engineers* and *Marines*, all commissions are conferred without purchase, and to some extent commissions are granted to officers of the line and Guards; but the majority are purchaseable—the price being regulated by authority.

COMMUNICATION (LINE OF). The line of country, subdued or friendly, by means of which an army in the field receives its supplies, and keeps up communication with its base of operations.

COMPANY. The body of men (about 100) under the command of a captain.

CONVOY. 1. A guard of troops to protect provisions, money, stores, &c., in their transit from one place to another. 2. Ships of war accompanying a fleet of merchantmen or transports, for protection during time of war.

CORDON. A series of military posts, provided with troops, which may help each other. See **STONE** (Coping.)

CORPORAL. The lowest rank of non-commissioned officer. *Two stripes on the arm designate his rank. A lance corporal is a soldier who does the duty without the pay of a corporal previous to his being appointed to that grade.*

CORPS. This word has a variety of meanings, as far as number is concerned. It properly signifies a body of men; but it is also applied to a regiment, to a division of an army (*corps d'armée*); to a corps of observation; also to armies detached for some particular service. The Russian *corps d'armée* number frequently some thirty or forty thousand men.

COSSACKS. The half-Tartar tribes, who inhabit the Ukraine and Southern Steppes of Russia. They are most expert horsemen, and furnish vast contingents to the Russian army; their troops now amount to more than 100,000 men. The Ukraine Cossacks are formed into Hussar regiments. There are also regiments or "pulks" formed of the Don Cossacks and Cossacks of the Euxine; but generally they serve as irregular horse.

COUNTER APPROACHES. Trenches formed from the covered way, and carried out by the besieged to check the works of the besiegers.

COUNTER MINES. Galleries excavated by the besieged, to intercept the works and destroy the mines of the besiegers.

COUNTER GUARD. A work in the shape of a redan, the two faces of which run in a direction parallel to that of the faces of the bastion. It protects the bastion from being breached or battered.

COUNTERSCARP. The exterior slope of a ditch, facing the escarp, *i. e.*, furthest from the body of the place in permanent; works it is revetted with masonry.

COUNTERVALLATION (LINES OF). Fieldworks (a chain of redoubts and breast-works) thrown up round a besieged place to prevent sorties from the garrison. Lines of *circumvallation* protect the investing or besieging forces from any attack in the rear, should they be menaced by an army coming to the relief of the fortress.

COUP DE MAIN. An instantaneous and vigorous attack, undertaken with the view of capturing a position.

COUPURE. An intrenchment of any kind formed behind a breach : its object is to enable the besieged to prolong the defence.

COVER. Protection or shelter from fire as well as observation.

COVERED WAY. A space about 30 feet wide, running around the outer edge of the main ditch and the ditch of the ravelin. It affords a protected communication between any two points of the inside of the glacis and places of arms.

CREMAILLÈRE (LINES EN) are lines having an indented or zig-zag outline, somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

CRENELATED. Loop-holed.

CREST. The highest line of a work.

CROCHET. A cut into the glacis, about nine feet wide, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the latter.

CROWN WORK. An outwork consisting of a bastion connected, by a curtain on each side, with two demi-bastions. It is situated on some elevated point, and, besides defending an advantageous position, covers the other works.

CUIRASSIERS. Heavy Cavalry, wearing the cuirasse, or metal breast-plate ; such are the Horse and Life Guards. Most European rulers have regiments of Cuirassiers.

CUNETTE. A narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch, for the purpose of draining it.

CURTAIN. That part of the rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together.

DÉBLAI. A term applied to the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trench, or a mound. It is correlative to **REMBLAI** (which see).

DEBOUCH. To proceed through a defile, wood, or passage, or confined place, into open ground.

DECIMATION. The punishment (by lot) of a body of men by inflicting death on every *tenth man*.

DEFILADING a fortress, is the act of arranging the plan or profile of its exposed side or sides, so as to shelter the interior works when they are liable to enfilade, or in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point.

DEMI-LUNE. See **RAVELIN**.

DÉPLOY. To extend troops in a line of small depth, preparatory to a charge.

DEPÔT. 1. The place where stores, ammunition, &c., are kept.
2. The reserve company of a regiment left at home when the regiment is on foreign service.

DETACHMENT. Any number of men or troops separated from the main body for some particular duty, as to perform out-post duty, throw up works, reconnoitre an enemy's position, &c. &c.

DISPART. Half the difference between the diameter of a gun at the breech and at the muzzle. See **GUN**.

DITCH (MAIN). An excavation running round the enceinte rampart. Its width at the bottom varies from 60 to 100 feet. In a mean front, on Vauban's system, the height of the coping stone of the enceinte is usually 30 feet from the bottom. In the modern system it is about 36 feet. The ditches of field-works vary from 6 to 12 feet in depth. Sometimes the escarp is made to meet the counterscarp, as in the lines of Torres Vedras.

DIVISION. A part of an army commanded by a general officer, and comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

DOOLEE. A palankeen litter, used in India to carry sick and wounded men.

DRAGOONS. A species of cavalry, either light or heavy: originally trained to act either on foot or horseback. The oldest regiment of dragoons in the service is the *Scots Greys*, raised in 1681.

DRESS. To adjust to a straight line.

DRUM-MAJOR. The conductor or leader of the band supplied by Government — drums and fifes.

ÉCHARPE. A sash or scarf hung across the body as an officer's sash.

EN ÉCHARPE. Obliquely, slantingly.

ÉCHELON. The position of an army or body of troops in the form of the steps of a ladder, with one division more advanced than the other, so as to support or replace those in front. Troops are said to be *en échelons* when arranged in successive lines parallel to each other, like the steps of a ladder, so that they can support and replace each other as exigency may require.

EMBRASURE. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged. Its *neck* (or extremity nearest to the gun) varies from 2 to 3 feet in width, and is revetted with gabions, &c., to prevent its being widened by the force of explosion. Its *mouth* (or opening outside the parapet) is about 9 feet wide. The *sole* (or floor) is about 4 feet high from the *terre-plein*, and inclines from the neck downwards, to allow of the guns being fired at a certain degree of depression.

ENCEINTE, or INCLOSURE. The wall or rampart which surrounds the body of the place. It generally consists of bastions connected by curtains about 30 yards thick. Sometimes it is merely a wall flanked by square towers, and is then called a *Roman wall*.

ENFILADE. To sweep or rake with cannon or musketry a line of works, or body of troops, or deck of a ship, from end to end; to fire upon the flank of a line of troops.

ENGINEER. An officer who superintends and conducts the construction of works of attack and defence, permanent or temporary. The engineers were first recognised as a distinct body in England in 1757. Engineers previous to that date, were not necessarily soldiers. The appellation, "*Corps of Royal Engineers*," was assigned in 1783.

The grades of officers in the Royal Engineer Corps are as follow :—

Colonel-in-chief, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, Second Captains, First Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants. Uniform, *scarlet*; facings, *blue velvet*.

ENSIGN. The lowest rank of commissioned officer. The junior ensigns carry the colours. There are no ensigns in the Royal Artillery, or Engineers, or Marine Corps, but a second lieutenant is attached to each company.

EPAULEMENT (from the Fr. *épaule*, shoulder, and *épauler*, to support and shelter). A side-work or work to cover troops in flank, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth. Epaulements are thrown up at sieges to cover the cavalry posted for the defence of trenches.

ESPROUVETTE. A mortar, gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength of gunpowder.

ESCALADE. The assault of a *fortified place* by means of scaling ladders.

ESCARP. The side of the ditch next to the parapet and facing the counterscarp. It is always revetted with masonry in permanent works.

ESCORT. A body of men armed for the protection of persons, provisions, munitions of war, stores, &c.

ESPLANADE. A level ground within a fortified place, used for exercise, a walk, &c.: properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

EVACUATE. To withdraw troops from a country, town, or fortress.

FATIGUE DUTY. The labours in which soldiers are often engaged, distinct from the use of arms, such as carrying provisions, water, ammunition, fuel, &c., cleansing barracks, &c., &c. A soldier when employed thus is said to be on fatigue duty.

FASCINE. A bundle of sticks or faggots, about 9 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, weighing about 150 pounds. Fascines are used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, and in making parapets.

FAUSSE-BRAIE. A covered way around the scarp.

FILE. A line of soldiers drawn up behind one another; but generally speaking, the word is applied to two soldiers, the *front* and *rear* rank men.

FIRE (DIRECT) strikes perpendicularly the side of the work or the line of troops at which it is aimed.

— (**ENFILADE**) is that which sweeps the side of a work, or whole line of works, or column of soldiers, from end to end.

— (**OBLIQUE**) forms an angle with the front of the object struck.

— (**PITCHING**) is obtained by elevating the gun so as to project the shot over an obstacle, in such a manner that it may strike an object behind. Such an instance would be a shot fired from the glacis, clearing the *tenaille*, and hitting the foot of the curtain.

— (**REVERSE**) strikes the interior slope of the parapet at any horizontal angle greater than 30° .

— (**RICOCLET**) is the projecting of shot in such a manner as to ensure its striking the ground at a certain point, and afterwards *bounding* along, and thus destroying objects which might be secure from direct fire. Thus the shot are pitched over the parapet, and then bound along the rampart, carrying death and destruction at every stride. To ensure ricochet fire the guns are slightly elevated, and fired with a diminished charge. Ricochet firing is generally employed in sieges to enfilade works, to dismount artillery, and to destroy palisades, &c. Firing *à-ricochet* was first tried by Vauban at Mannheim and Philipsburg in the war of 1688. The expression “duck and drake” is the English equivalent for the French “ricochet.”

— (**SLANT**) strikes the interior of a parapet at 30° , or any horizontal angle less than 30° .

FIRELOCK. See **MUSKET.**

FLANK. 1. The extreme right or left of an army or of any body of troops; also the extreme right or left of a military position.
2. The part of a work which is so placed as to defend another.

To flank, is to attack a body of troops on the side, or to dispose troops so as to attack them.

FLANK COMPANIES. The extreme right and left companies of an infantry regiment, composed usually of grenadiers and light infantry.

FLÈCHE, or ARROW. A work consisting merely of two faces, forming a salient angle. It is constructed at the extremity of the salient and re-entering angles of the glacis.

FLUGLEMAN, or FUGLEMAN. A soldier placed in front of a body of men, or on the right, to regulate their movements.

FLYING SAP. See **SAP**.

FORLORN HOPE. The body of picked men guided by engineer officers, detached to lead the assault, or storm a fortress, or to perform any service attended by great danger and peril.

FOUGASSE. A small mine in which the chambers are placed from 3 to 10 feet underground; they are very efficient in defending works, especially if placed near the foot of the glacis or ditch. The powder is placed in a chest, and fired by means of a *hose* (a linen tube containing powder), enclosed in a square wooden pipe termed an *auget*, which reaches to the ditch or interior of the wall. Fougasses are also formed by burying one or more loaded shells with the fuse downwards.

FOURNEAU. The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

FRAISE. A defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes (palisades), driven along the foot of the exterior slope of the parapet or the top of the escarp in a horizontal or inclined position, so as to prevent the work being escaladed.

FRONT OF FORTIFICATION. The system of works constructed on one side of the polygon of fortification. It includes generally a curtain, two demi-bastions, a *tenaille*, a *ravelin*, one re-entering and two half-salient places of arms, etc.

FUSE, or FUZE. A tube filled with a combustible composition used for firing shells. This tube is cut to a length proportioned to the intended range of the shell, and so accurately that it may explode as soon as the shell touches the ground.

The composition consists of *saltpetre*, *sulphur*, and *mealed powder*. A 13-inch fuze burns 40 seconds. Naval service fuzes are made of gun metal, calculated for certain ranges.

FUSILEERS. A body of troops formerly armed with a light musket which might be slung over the shoulder. There are *four* regiments of Fusileers in the British army; 7th, 21st, 23rd, 87th; but their equipment does not differ from that of other regiments.

GABIONS. Cylindrical baskets of wicker work open at both ends, about 3 feet high, 18 inches in diameter, and weighing about 25 to 40 lbs. when filled with earth or sand; they are used in the construction of the parapet of trenches, batteries, &c., also for covering working parties.

GALLERY. A passage formed underground, either cut through the soil, or built of masonry. Great galleries are $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $6\frac{1}{2}$; common galleries $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3.

GALLERIES (REVERSE), or NICHES, are sometimes constructed in the counterscarp of a ditch, so as to afford a flanking musketry fire. They are closed in front, and the men fire through loopholes, as in block-houses.

GALLOPER. A small gun attached to a regiment of cavalry — a light 3 or 6-pounder.

GARRISON. 1. A fortified place.
2. The guard of a citadel or fortified place.
3. The soldiers quartered in a town.

GENERAL. The highest *ordinary* rank in the British army. The commander of an army.

GENERALISSIMO. The Commander-in-Chief of two or more armies of different nations united under one head.

GENOUILLÈRE. 1. The part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun carriage.
2. The height of the parapet above the banquettes in a barbette battery.

GLACIS. A bank of earth gently sloping towards the country, (an inclined plane), 8 feet high at the crest, and 150 feet wide, sheltering the defenders of the covered way, and securing the masonry revetment of the inner works from cannonade.

GORGE. The entrance or rear part of a work.

GRAPE-SHOT. The name given to a number of shot, so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes. The shot are piled round an iron spike, placed in a strong canvas bag, and bound together on the outside by a cord, passed over them in the manner of a net.

GRENADE. A small shell thrown by the hand, generally from the parapet into the ditch or covered way, as soon as the fuze is lighted. A land service grenade weighs about 1 lb. 13 oz., and may be thrown from 40 to 60 feet. First used in 1594.

GRENADIERS. The tallest and finest men in an infantry regiment, formed into a company called the Grenadier Company: they occupy the right of the battalion when in line, and lead in attack.

GUARD. A body of men appointed to watch a position, and withstand an attack, if attempted.

GUARDS, THE. A general name given for the regiments of Household Troops, (which see).

GUNS (FIELD, GARRISON, or SHIP). This word in military parlance is only applied to ordnance, never to small arms. Guns are distinguished from each other by the weight of the shot they project and by their metal. The *Iron* guns in the British service are classed as follow:—

6 pounds	42 pounds
9 "	56 "
12 "	68 "
18 "	8 inch guns.
24 "	10 "
32 "	Lancasters.

Carronades: 12 pounds, 18 ditto, 24 ditto, 32 ditto, 42 ditto, 68 ditto.

Howitzers: 8 inch, 10 inch.

Mortars: 8 inch, 10 inch, 13 inch.

The *Brass* ordnance consists of

	Howitzers.	Mortars.
1 pounders.	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ pounders.	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ inch.
3 "	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6 "	24 "	8 "
9 "	32 "	10 "
12 "		

Gun metal, of which brass ordnance is cast is composed of 8 or 10 lbs. of tin to 100 lbs. of copper.

Brass guns are chiefly used in field batteries and operations, &c., being lighter than iron guns of the same calibre. For the attack and defence of fortresses, for siege batteries, and for use on board ship, *iron ordnance* is used, as being able to sustain far longer continued and more rapid fire than brass guns.

The term "Pounder" is derived from the weight of shot the guns carry, *e. g.*, a 32 pounder projects a shot 32 lbs. in weight, and so on.

At the siege of Badajos, the firing continued for 104 hours, and the number of projectiles discharged was 35,246, and the powder consumed 228,830 lbs. Each 24 pounder on an average fired 1249 rounds, in constant succession, and yet not a single cannon burst. The first siege of Badajos was attempted with 40 bronze cannon, of Portuguese manufacture, which were soon rendered unserviceable, though loaded under the average, and only fired once in eight minutes.

For serving heavy guns, 68 to 24 pounders, the complement is 7 men; for 18 pounders, 5 men; 12 and 9 pounders, 4 men.

For mortars: 13 inch, 6 men; 10 inch, 5 men; 8 inch, 4 men; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ inch, 3 men.

For howitzers: 10 inch, 6 men; 8 inch, 5 men.

For carronades: 68 pounders, 5 men; 24 pounders, 4 men; 12 pounders, 3 men.

Firing red-hot shot: 32 pounders, 7 men; 24 pounders, 6 men; 18 pounders, 5 men; exclusive of men attending to the grate.

HANGER. A short broad sword, curved towards the point.

HAVERSACK. A coarse linen bag, in which soldiers carry their provisions, when on a march or on service.

HAVILDAR. A sergeant in the native Indian army.

HONOURS OF WAR. Distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching from a town, camp, or entrenchment, with all the insignia of military etiquette.

HORN WORK (*Ouvrage à cornes*). An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS. The 1st and 2nd Life Guards, Horse Guards, and the *three* regiments of Foot Guards, viz., the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, are styled Her Majesty's Household Troops.

HOWITZER. A short piece of ordnance, either of brass or iron (first used in 1697). They are in proportion to a gun of the same weight, much larger in calibre, and can be loaded more easily. They are used for projecting shell, canister, and grape, as well as solid shot. They have no *dispart*, and are frequently used as mortars. For firing shot in ricochet, howitzers are much employed.

HULANS. Irregular horsemen of the Ukraine.

HURKARA. A scout; a messenger.

HURTER. A piece of square timber laid at the end of the gun platform nearest the parapet, to prevent the wheels or carriage injuring the parapet.

HUSSARS. A kind of light cavalry; originally the name of Hungarian and Polish horsemen. They were a species of national militia.

INFANTRY. Foot soldiers. In the British army there are 99 regiments of Infantry, and one brigade of Riflemen, exclusive of the three regiments of Foot Guards, and eight colonial regiments.

INTRENCHMENT. Generally a ditch or trench cut, and a parapet thrown up, around either a camp or military post. This ditch and parapet, when constructed in particular directions, form various fieldworks, such as redans, lunettes, tenaille-heads, indented lines, &c. (which see).

INVEST. To post troops on every side of a fortress or town, so as to prevent the garrison from receiving supplies of men, provisions, or ammunition, and from holding communication with the interior. Investing forces when fearful of any attack from their rear by the enemy, strengthen their position by fieldworks, &c., as in the case of the present siege of Sebastopol.

JANISSARIES. The once formidable infantry (militia) of the Turkish Empire. Their numbers and their inclination for rebellion proved so formidable to the government, that, by the order of the Sultan Mahmood they were abolished. The consequence was that about 25,000 were massacred (1825).

JEMADÁR. The junior rank of native Indian commissioned officers.

JINGAL. A wall-piece or matchlock, of large size.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE. The legal officer who superintends the proceedings of Courts Martial: when not present, he is represented by the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.

KEEP. A stronghold in the middle of a castle; the last resort of the garrison in a siege.

KNAPSACK. A square leathern case, containing the soldier's regimental necessaries; it is strapped on the soldier's back.

LANCASTER. A large gun having an elliptical bore.

LIE UNDER ARMS. To be in a state prepared for action.

LIMBER. The fore part of a gun-carriage (R.A.), to which the horses are harnessed. To the limber is attached the trail of the gun, which is unhooked when the gun is brought into action; this is termed *unlimbering*; while the reverse, i. e., attaching the trail, is termed *limbering up*.

LINE. The term line is applied to the *numbered* foot regiments in the service, and excludes the Guards, Special and Local Corps, such as the Militia, Marines, &c. The number of line regiments is 99.

LINE OF DEFENCE. The line of fire of the flank of a bastion.

The line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle.

LINE OF FIRE. The direction in which the shot from the guns of a battery are to be projected. The axes of the embrasures are parallel to it, and it is generally perpendicular to the front of the battery.

LINES. A connected series of fieldworks.

LINTSTOCK. A torch of slow match attached to a gun.

LOCHABER. The pole-axe used by Highlanders.

LODGMET. A work thrown up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post (a captured outwork or breach) so as to secure it from being retaken, as well as to protect the troops from the enemy's fire.

LOOP-HOLE. An oblong opening cut through timber or masonry, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 inches without, through which to fire musketry.

LUNETTE. A field-work composed of two faces and two flanks, parallel to the capital.

MAGAZINE. In a general sense the place where arms, stores, &c. are kept; usually applied to the place where the powder is stored.

MAGAZINE (POWDER). In fieldworks, a splinter and bomb-proof construction, generally placed in the flanks. Powder magazines vary in shape and dimensions, but must always be well revetted, sheltered, and drained.

MAJOR-GENERAL. The lowest permanent grade of general officers. Brigadier-General is only a temporary rank. The French Major-General is equivalent to our Adjutant-General.

MAMELON. A slightly rising mound.

MARÉCHAL. The highest military title in the French army.

MARINES. A corps trained for service either on sea or land; but especially for service afloat.

The officers are *Colonels Commandant, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Captains, First Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants.*

MARSHAL (FIELD). The highest military rank in the British Army; it dates from the reign of George I. Since then about 100 persons have received the title.

MARTINET. A strict disciplinarian. "A teasing pedant in the minutiae of dress and discipline." (Term derived from General Martinet, an officer of the time of Louis XIV.)

MASKED BATTERY. See **BATTERY.**

MATCH. *Slow match* is prepared from twisted hemp rope, dipped in solution of limewater and saltpetre: 1 yard burns about three hours. *Quick match* is formed of threads of cotton, which undergo a preparation in which *saltpetre, mealed powder, spirits of wine, and water*, are used.

MERLON. The space of parapet between the embrasures.

MINING. The art of forming subterraneous excavations, for the destruction or breaching of works, buildings, or fortresses, and placing charges of gunpowder so as to ensure explosion.

MORTAR. A short piece of ordnance, distinguished by the diameter of bore, and differing from guns in the construction of bore, calibre, length, and thickness of metal, and position of the trunnions, which are at the extremity of the breech. It is used for projecting shell of various kinds into towns, or batteries, blowing up magazines, &c. &c.

The chamber of a mortar is in the form of a frustum of a cone.

The mortars of the service are of the following sizes, viz. :—

13 inch, iron.	10 inch, brass.
10 " "	8 " "
8 " "	5½ " "
	4½ " "

MUSKET. The firelock used by the infantry; it superseded the *harquebus*, which was fired with a rest, and at first even the musket was so long and unwieldy as to require a rest. The musket is a Spanish invention, and was first used at the

battle of Pavia. The following are the dimensions, weight, &c., of the present regulation musket, smooth barrel:—

Length, 4 feet 7 inches; with bayonet, 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Weight, 10 lbs. 2 oz. „ „ 11 lbs. 3 oz.

Charge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ drs., 60 rounds, 75 caps. (See RIFLE.)

MUSTER. To assemble troops under arms for review, parade, and exercise, to inspect their arms and accoutrements, see to their numbers, &c. &c.

MUTINY. Insubordination or rebellion against authority.

MUTINY ACT. The parliamentary sanction of the *Articles of War*, or Military Code, necessary to the existence of a standing army in this country. The first Act was passed in 1689, and has ever since been annually renewed with one exception.

OFFICERS. See page 43.

OPENING OF THE TRENCHES. An expression which denotes the commencement of works of attack against a fortress; it is equivalent to the expression “breaking ground.”

ORDNANCE. A general term applied to all things connected with the Artillery. Guns are termed pieces of ordnance. See GUNS.

ORILLON, or OREILLON. A rounding of earth, faced with a wall, or projecting tower, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casements, to cover the guns in the retired flank, and to prevent their being dismounted.

PALISADES. Strong stakes of wood (sharpened, and sometimes shod with iron), from 8 to 10 feet long, and 5 or 6 inches broad, fixed in the ground to the depth of 3 or 4 feet, 2 to 4 inches apart. They may be advantageously placed at the foot of the counterscarp, in a row in the covered way, on the berm, and in the middle of a dry ditch.

PANDOURS. A kind of light infantry in the Austrian service.

PARADE. 1. To assemble troops for the purposes of inspection, drill, and regular muster.

2. The space or ground where troops assemble for exercise and inspection.

PARADOS. (*Parer* to parry, protect; and *dos*, back.) A para-

pet thrown up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire. This contrivance is resorted to when it is impossible to raise the parapet sufficiently to defilade the work.

PARALLELS. Trenches (affording cover to besiegers and communication with their batteries) running parallel with the outline of a fortress. The first parallel is the first work laid down in any siege attack, theoretically at 600 yards distance from the covered way; the second at 300 yards; the third at the foot of the glacis.

PARALLELS (SEMI). Portions of parallels between the second and third parallel, intended to contain strong guards to protect the further progress of the work, and reply to the enemy's musketry.

PARAPET. An elevation of earth from 6 to 8 feet high, raised on the terre-plein of the rampart for covering troops and guns from an enemy's observation and fire. Its thickness varies, and is dependent on the nature of the shot which it is required to resist. In permanent works it is from 18 to 22 feet.

PARK OF ARTILLERY. The whole collection of ordnance belonging to an army in the field, with its carriages, ammunition, waggons, and stores. The park is usually formed in lines to the rear of the troops when on the march; the guns occupying the first line, the ammunition waggons the second, and the pontoons and tumbrils the third.

PARK (ENGINEER). The whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army.

PAROLE. 1. The promise on honour given by a prisoner of war, when allowed to go at large, that he will re-appear when required, or at an appointed time unless discharged.
2. The pass-word given out daily by the commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which to distinguish friends from foes.

PATROLE. A party of men under the charge of a subaltern or

non-commissioned officer, whose duty consists in walking along streets or roads to check disorder or irregularities among the troops. Patrols are also sent out to gain possession of an enemy's position, &c.

PENETRATION. The depth of penetration of a musket ball to an earthen bank is 1ft. 8in., requiring a thickness of parapet of 3ft.

		Requisite thickness of Parapet.		
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Penetration of 6-pounder	- -	3 6	to 4 6	- - 6 0
„	9 „	- - 6 6	to 7 6	- - 9 0
„	12 „	- - 8 6	to 10 0	- - 12 0
„	18 & 24	- - 11 6	to 13 0	- - 18 0

Parapets of permanent works are usually from 18 to 20 feet thick.

PETARD. A kind of bell-shaped mortar, filled with powder, and used for blowing open town gates, &c. It is fitted with screws, &c., so that it can be fixed upon a door or palisade. Powder bags are now used instead. Petards were first used by the Huguenots, in 1580.

PICKETS (OUTLYING) are detachments of troops, cavalry and light infantry, forming a chain of outposts, posted at some little distance from the camp in order to secure it from any surprise of the enemy, as well as to keep reconnoitring parties at a distance.

PICKETS (INLYING) are detachments which remain in camp fully equipped, and ready to turn out on any alarm.

PIERRIER. Formerly an engine used for projecting stones, but now applied to a mortar for the same purpose.

PIONEERS. Soldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c. They are employed in repairing roads for the passage of troops, clearing away obstructions, and working at intrenchments.

PISTOL. The smallest kind of firearm — so named from being invented at Pistoia, in Tuscany.

PIVOT. The stationary officer or soldier on whom the “wheelings” are made in the various evolutions of drill.

PLACE. A fortified town or post ; a fortress ; a fort.

PLACE OF ARMS. An enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed, to act, on the defensive, by flanking the covered way, and on the offensive, by sorties.

PLACE OF ARMS (RE-ENTERING) is situated at the re-entering angle of the covered way.

PLACE OF ARMS (SALIENT) is situated at the salient angle of the covered way.

PLANE OF SITE. An imaginary plane passing under the foot of a work in the direction of the surface of the ground upon which that work is built. The surface of the ground on which fortifications are raised.

PLANE OF DEFILADE. An imaginary plane passing through the crest of a work, and parallel to the plane of site.

PLATFORM. A floor of timber or pavement of stone of a rectangular form on which cannon in battery are placed. Platforms are elevated at the rear, to counteract the recoil of the gun. — Usual elevation, six inches from rear to front. A traversing platform consists of a frame well raised on trucks or wheels which move on a semi-circular rail, so as to admit of the gun being pointed in any direction.

PLATOON. Formerly a small body of soldiers drawn from a battalion to strengthen the angles of a square. Two files forming a subdivision of a company.

POINT-BLANK. The position of a gun or musket when it is aimed at an object without any elevation, the axis of the bore and the object being in the same plane. The distance at which a gun so laid will strike the object, is termed point-blank range.

PONTOON. A portable floating vessel used for supporting the platform of a military bridge. The pontoon now in use is a cylinder of tin, 22 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The invention of Colonel Blanshard.

PORTFIRE. A fuze or paper case, of a cylindrical form, filled with

a composition of saltpetre, brimstone, and mealed powder, and used for firing artillery and mines. A common portfire is 16 inches long, and will burn about 15 minutes.

PORTCULLIS. A kind of gate sliding in a groove. Sometimes hung over the gates of old fortified towns, ready to be let down in case of a surprise.

POSTERN. A vaulted passage, usually 8 feet wide and 6 feet high, constructed under the mass of the parapet, through the rampart or *tenaille*, for the purpose of communication between the body of the place and the outworks. See **DITCH**.

POUCH. A strong leather case, lined with tin divisions, in which a soldier keeps his ammunition.

POWDER. Government powder is composed of 75 parts of *nitre*, 10 of *sulphur*, 15 of *charcoal*. Good powder should have no smell, and be of a slate colour, with all the particles well granulated. The expansion of gunpowder is 5000 feet in a second. Powder barrels contain 100 lbs. of powder.

PRAME. A flat-bottomed vessel, mounting cannon. A kind of battery used to cover the landing of troops.

PRINCIPAL OR OUTLINE. The contour or line by which the first figure of a work is defined — and from which the other dimensions of a work are set off.

PRIVATEER. A ship of war fitted out by a private individual, for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against an enemy. The owners are allowed to plunder and attack the enemy, the encouragement being a share of the capture. For the fitting out of privateers *letters of marque* are granted by the State.

PROFILE. The draught of a work representing it as if cut through perpendicularly from the top to the bottom, and showing the height and inclination of every slope, and the depth of every ditch or cut.

PROVOST-MARSHAL. An officer attached to the army, whose duties are to take steps for the prosecution of crime and offences against military discipline ; to seize and secure deserters ;

to punish (sometimes summarily) marauders, &c.; to take charge of prisoners, and superintend the execution of punishments.

PROOF. Guns are proved in four ways:—

1. They are gauged as to their dimensions, &c.
2. They are fired with a heavy charge of powder and shot.
3. Water is tried to be forced through the pores by an engine, the vent, &c., being plugged.
4. They are examined by means of light reflected from a mirror.

QUARTERS. The lodgings assigned to officers or soldiers.

QUARTER (TO GIVE). To spare the life of a conquered enemy.

QUARTER-MASTER. A regimental staff-officer, who is charged with the duty of assigning quarters, providing food and clothing, and looking to the distribution of ammunition, firing, bread, &c., to his regiment.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL. A staff-officer, whose duty consists in laying down the routes, and regulating the marches, of the troops, assigning quarters or places of encampment, and superintending the reconnaissance of the country.

QUOIN. A wedge used in elevating mortars and guns, which are mounted on garrison or ship-carriages.

RAMPART. An elevation of earth round a place, on which the troops and guns are posted, and on which the parapet is raised. It is generally revetted with masonry, and varies in thickness from 80 to 100 feet, and in height from 16 to 22 feet from the plane of site. It is situated between the ditch and the town, and consists of an interior slope, terre-plein, banquette, and exterior slope or escarp.

RAMP. A road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart or of a parapet. Its width is as great as from 8 to 10 yards when it is to be used as a road for artillery carriages. Its inclination is then about 2 inches to a foot.

RANGE. The distance to which a shot can be projected. The range may be increased, without increasing the charge,

1. By raising the gun to a higher level.
2. By elevating its axis.
3. By decreasing the windage and using excentric projectiles.

The most effective range of musketry is from 150 to 200 yards. Wall-pieces or rampart muskets are effective at 400 and 500 yards. Rifles, however, are deadly at a much greater distance. For range of ordnance see p. 41.

RAPIER. A small sword; formerly, a straight cut-and-thrust sword.

RATION. The allowance of provision issued to troops.

RAVELIN or **DEMI-LUNE** (*half-moon*), from the semi-circular shape it had originally. A work consisting of two faces, about 90 yards long, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered way and the curtain, opposite to the latter.

RECONNAISSANCE. The examination of a tract of country.

RECONNOITRE. To examine an enemy's position and movements, the state of his army or camp. To examine or survey the ground or line of country intended for military operations.

REDAN. A fieldwork composed of two faces meeting at a salient angle, which is turned towards the enemy. It is like an inverted V.

REDOUT, or work on a reduced space. A general name for fieldworks, especially those shut at the gorge, i. e., entirely enclosing a post.

REGIMENT. A body of troops divided into companies, each commanded by a captain. A regiment averages from 800 to 1000 or 1200 men.

RELIEF. The projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan. It is bold or low, as the work projects more or less.

REMBLAI is the name given to the mass of earth or rubbish brought to fill up a hollow or to raise a bank. In the raising of field-works, the *déblai* is equal to the *remblai*.

RENDEZVOUS. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, &c.

RESERVE. A select body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action, and reserved to give support when required, or kept for any exigency that may happen.

REVEILLÉ. The beat of drums at break of day. The sentries after this do not challenge.

REVERSE FIRE. See FIRE.

REVETMENT. (Fr. *revêtir*, to clothe). In order to increase the stability of a work and protect it against all causes of destruction, its slopes or sides, interior as well as exterior, are faced with masonry. In permanent works, this facing is called the revetment. In fieldworks, gabions, fascines, hurdles, casks, sods, &c., are used to form the revetment.

REVOLVER. A repeating pistol, composed of a single barrel with a revolving cylinder, containing four, five, or six chambers, into which the charge is placed. Rifles are also made on the same principle.

RICOCCHET. See FIRE.

RIFLEMEN. Light infantry armed with the rifle. They are called by the French, *Tirailleurs*.

ROCKET. A cylindrical case of pasteboard or iron, filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil against the atmosphere so great as to project the rocket. To the end of the rocket is attached a rod of iron to guide its flight. Rockets were first used at the bombardment of Copenhagen. Congreve rockets (so named from their inventor, Sir W. Congreve) are made of iron, and are a terrible and destructive projectile, especially when directed against masses of cavalry and infantry. They are of great use in cases where guns cannot be brought to bear. Congreve rockets are 24, 12, 6, and 3 pounders, and may be used either for shot or shell: the two former are much used in bombardments and siege operations. There is a regularly organized rocket troop in the British service, attached to the ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ROSTER. A tabular form, showing the order or rotation of of-

ficers, soldiers, or regiments for any service or duty. A tabular form by which the duty of officers is regulated.

ROWNEE. The *fausse braie* of an Indian fortress.

RUFFLE. A particular, low, vibrating beat of the drum used on certain occasions, as a mark of respect to officers. Lieutenant-Generals have *three ruffles* as they pass a regiment or guard; Major-Generals *two*; Brigadiers, *one*.

SABRE. A general name for the sword used by the cavalry, whether curved or straight. It properly signifies a curved sword.

SABRE-TASH. A leather case or pocket, worn on the left side, and slung to the sword-belt of Cavalry.

SACK. To pillage a town.

SALLY. A sortie from a garrison or fortified town on the works or troops of a besieger.

SAP. SAPPING. The art of approaching a fortress, when within range of fire, by excavating trenches in such a manner as to protect the men from fire. The trenches are formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions (as a cover) filled with the earth taken from the trench along the intended line of parapet, the earth excavated after the gabions have been filled being thrown towards the fortress to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. When gabions can be thus placed simultaneously in a line, under cover of night, or while the fire is slack, the operation is termed *flying sap*. If they cannot be thus placed, the trench is formed by *full sap*, which is commenced by four men, one of whom, being covered by a large gabion (*sap roller*), places on his exposed side one or two gabions in a line, and, under cover of these, proceeds excavating a trench 18 inches wide and as many deep, the other men following and excavating till the trench has been made 4 feet wide and 3 deep.

In *Double Sap*, the trench is formed by the men in two parties, the one party excavating in a line, the other forming traverses to prevent the work being enfiladed.

After the trench has been formed by the *sappers* to the depth of 3 feet and width of 4 feet, the working parties of infantry complete the work to its usual width, 12 feet.

SAUCISSON. A large fascine used to keep up the earth in the erection of batteries. A hose or long pipe of pitched canvas, or leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of a gallery. Sometimes enclosed in a wooden pipe.

SCALING LADDERS. Ladders made in lengths for enabling troops to mount walls or parapets. They are made in parts 12 and 7½ feet long. These are joined by placing the end of one into the socket of the other.

SCARP. See **ESCARP.**

SCOUTS. Persons employed to observe the movements and gain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

SENTRY or SENTINEL. A soldier on guard, either in a public building, the ramparts of a fortress, or beyond the outposts of an army in the field, to watch movements, prevent surprises, and give notice of any danger.

SEPOY. The native soldier in the Indian army.

SERGEANT. The second rank of non-commissioned officers. Four or six sergeants are appointed to guard the colours carried by the ensigns, and are hence called colour-sergeants.

SERGEANT-MAJOR. The first or chief non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He assists the adjutant, &c.

SHAFT. A perpendicular excavation either for a mine or other purpose, the smallest being 3 ft. by 4 ft.

SHAKO. The military cap.

SHELLS. Shells are hollow iron shot filled with an explosive compound. They are of various kinds—viz: 1. The *Common Shell*, with one fuze-hole, used against troops, in the defence and attacks of towns, against ships, &c. 2. The *Carcasse*, with three or four fuze-holes, filled with a furiously-burning composition, to set fire to buildings, ships, &c. 3. *Spherical Case* or *Shrap-*

nells (so named from the inventor), filled with musket-balls, and containing a bursting charge of powder. These shells are most destructive against Cavalry or Infantry. 4. *The Compound Shot*, filled with lead to increase its impetus.

Shell, 13-inch, weight (loaded) 200 lbs.

"	10	"	"	"	92
"	8	"	"	"	46
"	5½	"	"	"	16
"	4½	"	"	"	8

SHOT. Shot are of various kinds, namely:—1. *Round-shot*. 2. *Bar-shot*, consisting of a bar, with a round head at either end. 3. *Chain-shot*, consisting of, two half balls chained together. 4. *Grape-shot*, see p. 20. 5. *Case-shot*, or *Canister*, see p. 7. 6. *Sangrel* or *langrage*, consisting of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. 7. *Red-hot Shot*, heated in furnaces for the purpose, and very destructive against ships and buildings, &c. They were used at Cherbourg as early as 1418, also at the Siege of Gibraltar, 1782.

Double shotting is employed with the following guns:

32	pdrs. of 56	cwt. at distances not exceeding 400 or 500 yds.
"	42 cwt.	" " 300 yds.
"	32 and 25 cwt.	" " 250 yds.

SHRAPNELL. See **SHELLS**.

SIEGE. The process of attacking a fortress under cover of earth thrown up from trenches.

SIGHTS. Of a gun. Two small notches marked on the swell of the muzzle, to direct the aim. In rifles the sight is about half an inch from the muzzle.

SKIRMISH. A light combat between detachments and small parties. A "*brush*."

SORTIE. An issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SOUBADAR. The chief native commissioned officer in a Sepoy company.

SPAHS. Formerly the cream of the Turkish Cavalry. The Spahis were disbanded with the Janissaries.

SPIKE (To). To spike a gun is to render it unserviceable by driving a nail or spike about 4 inches long into the vent. The spring spike has a barb or spring in the shaft, which expands in the vent and prevents the spike from being withdrawn. Spikes are generally removed by a heavy charge of powder, and double shooting; the gun being fired by means of a quick match laid along the bore, or by heating the breech to soften the spike, and then using a drill. When these means fail, a new vent must be drilled about half an inch from the former one.

SPLINTER PROOF. Capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

SQUADRON. The chief division in a regiment of Cavalry, consisting of two troops (each 80 men), formerly of three.

STAFF. Those *general, field, or regimental* officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to their particular subdivisions. Generally speaking those officers to whom is confided the care of rendering an army or regiment efficient, maintaining discipline, regulating duties, &c. The general staff of the army (*Horse Guards, London*) consists of the Commander-in-Chief (his military Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp), the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General (with their deputies and assistants), the Director-General of the Medical Department, and Chaplain-General of the Forces. *Ordnance Department*: Master-General and Lieutenant-General (with deputies and assistants), Inspector of Fortifications, and Director of Engineers. The staff of a regiment consists of the Field Officers, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Paymaster, Chaplain, and Surgeons.

STAIRS. A series of steps cut into a work to give access to it. Staircases are more steep and narrow than ramps.

STOCKADE. A line of stakes or posts, fixed in the ground, as a barrier to the advance of an enemy.

STONE (COPING). A stone placed at the top of a wall, slightly projecting, and usually made sloping, to carry off the water.

A series of stones running along the top of a wall is called a cordon, or tablette.

STORM. To make a vigorous assault on a town or military position.

STRATEGY ("Generalship"). The science of conducting complicated military movements.

SUBALTERN. Any military officer under the rank of captain.

SUTLER. A camp follower; one who sells provisions and drink.

TABLETTE. See **STONE (COPING)**.

TACTICS. Properly the art of arranging soldiers, *i. e.*, of forming troops in order of battle, and of making such changes in their positions as circumstances or exigences may require.

TAMP. To pack the excavation of a mine after the powder has been deposited.

TENAILLE. A low work, placed in the main ditch before the curtain, and between two bastions. It consists of two branches, built in the same direction as the faces of the bastions, and 8 yards from their shoulders. It is of a lower relief than the ravelin, and is intended to receive artillery.

TENAILLE (HEAD). A fieldwork, consisting of a ditch and parapet, forming a succession of triangles, the faces of which flank each other.

TERRE-PLEIN. The level terrace of the parapet (from 25 feet to 40 feet wide), on which the cannon are placed.

TÊTE-DE-PONT (*Bridge-head*). Any work or system of works thrown up at one end of a bridge (sometimes strengthened by batteries or forts raised at the other), in order to cover the communication across a river.

TOISE. A French measure, nearly corresponding to an English fathom, 6 feet.

TOMPION. 1. A stopper fitted to the bore of the gun, to keep out the wet. 2. The wooden or iron bottom, adapted to the

bore of the gun, to which grape-shot are fixed, or the bottom of the cylinder containing canister or case-shot.

TRAVERSE. 1. A parapet and trench across a ditch, to insure or prevent communication through it. 2. A detached parapet and trench on the flank of any work to protect the defenders from enfilade fire, and the splinters of shells. 3. Generally a parapet 6 yards thick, with banquette and palisade thrown across the whole width (30 feet) of the covered way, at each side of every place of arms.

TRAVERSE (SPLINTER-PROOF). A cover placed between every two guns in batteries exposed to a very heavy fire, especially of shells. It may be made of sandbags or two palisades strongly roofed and revetted. Being used as a mere refuge, they are seldom more than 10 feet long, and 6 feet from side to side.

TREAD. See **BANQUETTE**.

TRENCH. An excavation; a deep ditch cut for defence or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. Also, sometimes, the wall or breastwork made by the earth thrown out of the ditch. See **INTRENCHMENT**.

TRENCH CAVALIER. See **CAVALIER**.

TROOP. A company of horse, under command of a captain, with a lieutenant and cornet.

TROOPS. A general name for soldiers.

TROUS-DE-LOUP are holes or pit-falls dug in the form of an inverted cone about 6 feet deep, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, and having a *picket* or pointed stake placed at the bottom, the point being within a few inches of the level ground. They are of great use as an obstacle to the approach of cavalry.

TRUCKS. The wheels of a garrison or ship carriage.

TRUNNIONS. The arms or knobs on which a gun rests, and by which it is attached to the carriage.

TUMBRILS are covered carts used to convey tools, ammunition, &c., in a train of artillery.

VAN. The first line or front of an army, in opposition to the rear or last line.

VEDETTES, or VIDETTES, are sentries mounted, stationed at outposts or elevated points, to observe the movements of the enemy.

VENT, or TOUCH-HOLE. The small passage to the chamber of the gun which communicates the fire. For ordnance in general, the vent is $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter.

VERTICAL FIRE. See **FIRE.**

WINDAGE is the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot; formerly one-twentieth the diameter of the shot was allowed, but it is now reduced. The less the windage the longer are the ranges, and the more accurate the firing.

WINGS. The extreme right and left divisions of an army.

WORKS. A general name for walls, parapets, trenches, &c., thrown up for attack or defence.

WORKS (ADVANCED) are situated beyond the glacis, and within musketry range of the covered way.

WORKS (DETACHED) are situated beyond musketry range of the covered way.

WORKS (FIELD). Works generally erected for a temporary purpose beyond the precincts of a fort, or front of fortification.

WORKS (OUT) are situated beyond the enceinte, or body of the place, and within the glacis; *e. g.*, ravelins, lunettes, flèches, &c., &c.

ZIGZAGS are trenches formed from the parallels (which see) to the besieged place, generally 3 feet deep, and having a parapet and banquette.

ZUMBOORUKS. Small swivel guns, carried on the backs of camels.

[For many of the foregoing definitions the Compiler is specially indebted to *ut. Yule's "Fortification."*]

RANGES, WEIGHT, AND SIZE OF ORDNANCE.

IRON ORDNANCE.

	Length.		Weight.	Calibre.	Charge.	Range in yds. point blank.	12 degrees elevation.
	<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>lb.</i> <i>oz.</i>		<i>yds.</i>
68 pounders	10	10	112	8.12	20 0	400	3400
56 "	11	0	98	7.65	16 0		3320
							6 degrees elevation.
42 "	10	0	84	6.97	14 0	400	2250
32 "	9	7	64	6.41	10 0	380	2160
24 "	9	6	50	5.82	8 0	360	2000
18 "	9	0	42	5.29	6 0	360	1960
12 "	9	0	34	4.62	4 0	360	1850
9 "	8	6	28	4.2	3 0	330	1730
6 "	7	6	21	3.66	2 0	320	1610
							5 deg. elev.
12 inch	8	4	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.0	12 0	240	1400*
10 "	10	0	112	10.0	16 0	325	1700†
8 "	9	0	65	8.05	10 0	300	1700‡

CARRONADES.

68 pounders	5	4	36	8.05	5 0	270	1570
42 "	4	6	22	6.84	3 8	240	1480
32 "	4	0	17	6.25	2 10	235	1400
24 "	3	9	13	5.68	2 0	225	1300
18 "	3	4	10	5.16	1 8	220	1250
12 "	2	8	6	4.52	1 0	205	1100

HOWITZERS.

10 inch	5	0	40	10.	7 0		1320
8 "	4	0	20	8.	4 0		975

MORTARS.

13 inch	4	5	100	13.	9 0	Range.	
10 "	3	9	52	10.	4 0		2900
8 "	1	10	8	8.	2 0		2400
							2000

* Hollow shot weighing 112 lbs.

† Hollow shot weighing 84 lbs.

‡ Solid shot : with hollow shot (48 lbs.) point blank, 370 ; 6 degrees elevation, 1700 yds.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

GUNS.

	Length.	Weight.	Calibre.	Charge.	
	<i>ft. in.</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>inch.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>
12 pounders	6 6	18	4.62	4	0
9 "	6 0	13½	4.2	3	0
6 "	5 0	6	3.66	1	8
3 "	4 0	3	2.91	0	12
1 "	5 0	2½	2.01	0	6
HOWITZERS.					
32 pounders	5 3	18	6.3	3	0
24 "	4 8.6	13	5.72	2	8
12½ "	3 9.2	6½	4.58	1	4
4½ "	1 10	2½	4.52	0	8
MORTARS.					
10 inch	2 3	12½	10.0		
8 "	1 9	6½	8.0		
5½ "	1 3	1½	5.62		
4½ "	1 0	¾	4.52		

SEA-SERVICE MORTARS (IRON).

		Charge.			Range.
13 inch	-	-	20 lbs.	0 oz.	-
10 "	-	-	10 "	8 "	4200 yards.
					4000 "

RANK AND PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.*

RANK.

GENERAL OFFICERS :—

Field-Marshal; General; Lieutenant-General; Major-General; Brigadier-General (temporary rank).

FIELD OFFICERS :—

Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel; Major.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS :—

Captain; Lieutenant; Ensign (*foot regiments*); Cornet (*cavalry*).

In the following Corps,—Royal regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Royal Engineers, and Marines,—Second Lieutenants are appointed instead of Ensigns.

To these Corps no Majors are appointed, but there are 1st and 2nd Captains.

ANNUAL PAY OF COLONELS.

CORPS.	If appointed on or before the 31st March, 1834.	If appointed after the 31st March, 1834.
Life Guards and Horse Guards, <i>without other emolument</i>	£1800	£1800
First Dragoon Guards	1100	1000
Other Regiments of Cavalry	1000	900
Grenadier Guards	1200	1200
Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards.....	1000	1000
Regular Infantry	600	500
1st, 2d, and 3d West India Regiments ...	.....	500

* Extracted from Parker's "Educational Register."

DAILY PAY OF OFFICERS.

RANKS.	Life Guards and Horse Guards.		Dragoon Guards and Drag.	Foot Guards.		Foot.		Royal Artillery.		Royal Engineers.	Royal Marines.						
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.					
Colonel Commanding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	54	9½	54	9½	38	6			
Colonel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	26	3	26	3	...	...	
Lieut.-Colonel	29	2	23	0	26	9	17	0	27	1	18	1	{ 18 1 } { 16 1 }	17	0		
Major	24	5	19	3	23	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain	15	1	14	7	15	6	11	7	16	1	11	1	11	1	*10	6	
Captain having higher rank by Brevet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	18	1	13	1	13	1	†12	6	
Lieutenant	10	4	9	0	7	4	6	6	9	10	6	10	6	10	6	6	6
Lieut. aft. 7 years' serv.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	10	10	7	10	7	10	7	6	6
Cor. Ens. & 2d Lieut.	8	0	8	0	5	6	5	3	...	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	3
Paymaster. { On appointment ...	...	...	12	6	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aft. 5 years' serv. ...	...	...	15	0	...	...	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 15 ditto ...	...	...	17	6	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 20 ditto ...	...	...	20	0	...	...	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 25 ditto ...	...	...	22	6	...	...	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjutant	13	0	**	...	10	0	††	10	† 6	8	||| 6	10	0	†	|| 6	6	6
Qr. M. { On appointment ...	9	6	8	6	8	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 10 years †† ...	...	...	10	6	8	6	8	6	10	10	7	10	8	0	†	|| 4	8
{ After 15 years (a) ...	...	...	12	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgeon-Major .....	...	...	...	...	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surgeon	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	13	0	...	...	...	20	0	0
Ditto { After 10 years' service ¶ ...	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	...	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 20 ditto ...	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	...	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 25 ditto ...	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	...	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Surgeon	8	6	8	6	7	6	7	6	...	7	6	...	...	...	8	0	0
Do. { After 10 years' service ¶ ...	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	...	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Surgeon ...	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 3 years' serv. ¶ ...	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 10 ditto ...	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ After 20 ditto ...	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* On shore, 11s. 7d. † On shore, 13s. 7d. ‡ If 2d Captain, 17s. 9d. || If 2d Captain, 12s. 9d. †† In addition to Reg. Pay as 1st Lieut. ¶ In the army in any capacity as a Medical Officer on Full Pay. ** 2s. 6d. in addition to Pay of Regimental Rank. †† 3s. 6d. in addition to Pay of Regimental Rank. ‡‡ Or after 15 as a Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, 5 of which as Quartermaster. (a) Or after 20 as ditto ditto, 10 of which as ditto.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK IN ARMY.—LIFE GUARDS.				RANK IN ARMY.—FOOT GUARDS.			
	Price of Commission.	Difference in value between Full and Half Pay.			Price of Commission.	Difference in value between Full and Half Pay.	
	£	£	s. d.		£	£	s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonel..	7250	.....		Lieutenant Colonel .	9000	.....
Major	5350	.....		Major with rank of			
Captain	3500	.....		Colonel.....	8300	.....
Lieutenant	1785	.....		Captain, with rank of			
Cornet	1260	.....		Lieutenant-Colonel.	4800	.....
HORSE GUARDS.				Lieutenant, with rank			
Lieutenant-Colonel .	7250	.....		of Captain	2050	.....
Major	5350	.....		Ensign, with rank of			
Captain	3500	.....		Lieutenant	1200	.....
Lieutenant	1600	.....		THE LINE.			
Cornet	1200	.....		Lieutenant-Colonel .	4500	1314	0 0
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.				Major	3200	949	0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel .	6175	1533	0 0	Captain	1800	511	0 0
Major	4575	1352	0 0	Lieutenant	700	365	0 0
Captain	3225	1034	3 4	Ensign	450	150	0 0
Lieutenant	1190	632	13 4	FUSILIER AND RIFLE REGIMENTS.			
Cornet	840	300	0 0	First Lieutenant.....	700	365	0 0
				Second Lieutenant...	500	200	0 0

In passing from one rank to another the sum payable is the difference between the original price of the two commissions.

The above are the regulation prices, but it is notorious that the sums actually paid are much higher.

RATES OF NAVAL FULL PAY.

Admiral of the Fleet, per day, 6*l*. ; Admiral, 5*l*. ; Vice-Admiral, 4*l*. ; Rear-Admiral, Commodore of the First Class, and Captain of the Fleet, 3*l*. (If commanding-in-chief, a further sum of 3*l*. a-day, while flag flying within limits of station.)

Captains of Second Class, in addition to pay as Captain, per day, 1*l*. or 10*s*. according to order of Admiralty.

Master of the Fleet, per day, 16*s*. 5*d*.

Secretary to the Admiral of the Fleet, per day, 1*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. ; to a Flag-officer commanding-in-chief, 1*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*. ; to all other Flag-officers and Commodore First Class, 16*s*. 5*d*. ; to a Commodore, Second Class, 8*s*. 2*d*. (And in addition 5*s*. a-day from the Half-pay of their respective rank.)

Captains of Ships of the Line, except Flag-ships, per month*, 53*l.* 14*s.* ; Senior Captains of the Ordinary and other such establishments, 46*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* ; Captains of regular Flag-ships and of Fourth Rates, 38*l.* 7*s.* ; all other Captains, 30*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

Commander, per month, 23*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Lieutenant in command of any ship other than those on the Packet or Surveying establishment, per month, 15*l.* 8*s.* ; Lieutenant of seven years' standing in that rank, being Senior of a sea-going Rated Ship, or Senior of a Rated Surveying Vessel (if he receive no additional pay as an Assistant-Surveyor), or Senior of a Troop Ship, 15*l.* 8*s.* ; all others, 14*l.*

Master, per month, exclusive of Store Allowances, 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Chaplain, per month, 12*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, and in addition when acting as Naval Instructor under three years, 7*l.* 7*s.* ; above three years, 8*l.* 1*s.* ; above seven years, 8*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* ; above ten years, 10*l.* 10*s.* With 5*l.* annually for each gentleman instructed.

Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets under ten years' service, per month, 44*l.* 2*s.* ; after ten years' service, 58*l.* 16*s.* ; Deputy, 28*l.*

Surgeon of less than six years' full-pay service, including service as assistant-surgeon, per month, 15*l.* 8*s.* ; above six years, 16*l.* 16*s.* ; above ten years, 19*l.* 12*s.* ; above twenty years, 25*l.* 4*s.* ; Surgeon of Hospital Ship, of whatever length of service, 25*l.* 4*s.*

Paymaster and Purser, per month, 7*l.*

Naval Instructor of less than three years' full-pay service, per month, 9*l.* 16*s.* ; above three years, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; above seven years, 11*l.* 18*s.* ; above ten years, 14*l.* With 5*l.* annually for each gentleman instructed.

Mate, per month, 5*l.*

Second Master, per month, 5*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

Assistant-Surgeon (in Ships where no Surgeon is borne) of less than ten years' full-pay service, per month, 11*l.* 4*s.* ; above ten years, 14*l.* ; of less than three years' full-pay service (in ships in which a Surgeon is borne), 9*l.* 16*s.* ; above three years, 10*l.* 10*s.* ; above ten years, 12*l.* 12*s.*

RATES OF NAVAL HALF PAY.

Admiral of the Fleet, per day, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Admirals, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Vice-Admirals, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; Rear-Admirals, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Captains, each of the first 70 on the list, per day, 14*s.* 6*d.* ; next 100, 12*s.* 6*d.* ; the rest, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Commanders, first 150 on list, per day, 10*s.* ; remainder, 8*s.* 6*d.*

* The Naval Full Pay is per *lunar* month.

Lieutenants, to each of the first 300 on the list, per day, 7*s.*; to each of the next 700, 6*s.*; to the remainder, 5*s.*

ROYAL MARINES.—Colonels, per day, 14*s.* 6*d.*; Lieut.-Colonels, 11*s.*; Majors, 9*s.* 6*d.*; Captains, 7*s.* 1st Lieutenants of seven years' standing, 4*s.* 6*d.*; the rest, 4*s.*; 2nd Lieutenants, 3*s.*

MASTERS.—First 100 on the list (qualified for 1st or 2nd rates), per day, 7*s.*; next 200 (qualified for 3rd or 4th rates), 6*s.*; remainder, having served five years in the Navy, two of which as Acting or Second Master, or as Master's Mate or Midshipman, 5*s.*

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, per day, 15*s.*; after ten years' service, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Deputy, from date of promotion, unless entitled to a higher rate by previous service, 13*s.*; above thirty years, 15*s.*

Physicians, after ten years' service, per day, 1*l.* 1*s.*; after three years, 15*s.*; under that time, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Surgeons, per day, 5*s.*; above six years' service, 6*s.*; above ten, 7*s.*; above fifteen, 8*s.*; above twenty, 10*s.*; above twenty-five, with leave to retire, 13*s.*; above thirty, ditto, 15*s.*

Assistant-surgeons, per day, 2*s.*; above three years' service, 3*s.*; above ten, 4*s.* 6*d.*; above twenty, 5*s.*; Dispensers, 5*s.*

Paymasters and Purser on the retired list, per day, 8*s.* 6*d.*; to each of the first 100, 7*s.*; to each of next 200, 6*s.*; remainder, 5*s.*

Chaplains, after eight years' service at sea, per day, 5*s.*; each year longer, 6*d.* per day till 10*s.*

Secretaries after twelve years' actual service, per day, 12*s.*

K.G. Knight of the Order of the Garter.

K.T. Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

K.P. Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

G.C.B. ... Grand Cross

K.C.B. ... Knight Commander } of the Order of the Bath.

C.B. Companion

G.C.M.G. Grand Cross

K.C.M.G. Knight Commander } of the Order of St. Michael & St. George.

C.M.G. ... Companion

G.C.H. ... Grand Cross

K.C.H. ... Knight Commander } of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

K.H. Knight

K.C. Knight of the Crescent.

THE END.

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